SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Abben's Park Theate-Press, the American, Malines Abbay's Park Theate-Tyen, to America. No. American of Design Exhibition.

Aquar on-Creat Matters.

Booth's Theate-Medels Matters.

Blue Opera Hone-Sire Parading Blues. Exting.

Blue Opera Hone-Sire Parading Blues. Baty's Theater-Louise. Matter.

Grand Opera House Outs Malines. Haverly's filth at Thouter The Galley Have. Hather Haverly's Eth A. Theatre-The failty may.

Baverly's Sih Av. Theatre-Oliveits Malines.

Baverly's Nible's Garden-Rich Verm Bathers.

Koster & Blai's Contert Hall County.

Malison Nguirer Theatre-Hard Kets. Mathres.

Masonfe Temple-Manurium Malines.

Kan Francisco Mir strels-Rich was and 200 st. Mathres.

Nata Francisco Miratres de Antone.

Thombre Consigne Multipa Guarda Numbre. Matines.

Thombre Consigne Multipa Guarda Numbre. Matines.

Tony Poster's Treater-Viriety.

Union Ngunye Theories Viriety.

Wallack's Theories—Water's Na Call. Matines.

Winters Theories—Units Tum's Calls. Matines.

Somewhat to Judge from About the New Administration.

If Gen. GARPIELD does not change his somewhat changeable mind between the present time and the fourth of March, there is every reason to believe that Mr. BLAINE will be Secretary of State and Mr. ALLISON Secretary of the Treasury. What is to be expected of Mr. BLAINE?

He is a venturesome, brilliant man, less scrupulous than GEORGE WASHING-TON, with an unbridled ambition and little reverence or regard for the traditions and usages of the past or for the theory of our Government. His ad-ministration of the State Department is likely to be in bold contrast with that of his cautious and conservative immediate predecessor. There will be no occasion for surprise if, in the course of four years, Mr. BLAINE, departing from the let-alone policy of the founders of the republic, should contrive to involve our Government in some embarrassing complications with foreign powers. His active talents will demand constant employment, although, in some cases, the result may be mischievous.

Of Mr. Allison the general speech of people is favorable. He is reputed second only to Gen. SCHENCE as a poker player. He is a "good fellow," it is said, and his Wall street friends are not likely to suffer from his friendship. He is esteemed a man of far less strength than John Sherman, and there is no likelihood that he will make Mr. Shen-MAN's place good as Secretary of the Treasury.

For ourselves, we are disposed to give to the administration of Gen. GARFIELD a patriotic support, if he affords us an opportunity to do so conscientiously. But we cannot help entertaining some misgivings as to the materials of which he is constructing his Cabinet.

Garfield Responsible for Matthews.

What is known as the TRURMAN act was in fact drafted by the hand of Mr. ED-MUNDS, as a member of the Judiciary Committee. He was chosen to express the voice of the majority, in their determination to make the Pacific railroad Rings account for the enormous sums which had been advanced by the Treasury of the United States to build the roads.

Under a remarkable decision of the Supreme Court, it has been held that the interest on the bonds issued by the Government was not payable until the maturity of the loans, after thirty years; so that, in fact, the Treasury not only loaned the money to these corporations, but was obliged to pay the interest on its own advances, while the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific companies were hoarding many millions every year.

The Central Pacific, after enriching its four or five owners, is now investing a part of the surplus carnings in building the Southern Pacific. It holds with a tight and tightening grip nearly the whole railroad system of the Pacific coast, and levies tolls after the fashion of the medieval barons. except that a whole people, instead of a single passing victim, are the sufferers. Every Eastern merchant, trader, or individual having business relations with the Pacific States is forced to pay tribute to the consolidated corporations created by the Treasury of the Government, with the original purpose of cheap and rapid transit overland between the two oceans.

An intended benefit at the cost of the peoole has been converted into an overgrown, insolent, and crushing monopoly, which in power and in capacity for evil has no parallel in modern times. Congressmen, committees, courts, Legislatures, party machinery, and political leaders are the hired servants of these great corporations, and do their bidding in every way.

And now it is proposed in the face of these and other facts to pack the tribunal of last resort with corporation Judges, so that when the necessary number shall have been obtained under GARFIELD, a special case will be made up to destroy the virtue and concealment of this scheme. Public notice is served by the nomination of STANLEY MATTHEWS.

The suggestion that GARFIELD is in no way responsible for this act of HAYES, and disapproves of it, is entirely unfounded. He was a party to the bargain by which MATTHEWS was to go upon the bench. He retired as a candidate for the Senate, when JOHN SHERMAN Went into the Treasury, to oblige HAYES. Judge SWAYNE, to fill whose seat Matthews is nominated would have held on until after the 4th of March, but for the written request of GARFIELD to the contrary.

GARFIELD knew the reasons why MAT-THEWS was to receive this reward, for GAR-FIELD was present at the "Wormley Conference" when the terms were made by which the fillibustering in the House was to be stopped, and the count completed through which HAYES reached the White House, MATTHEWS was the principal in all the negotiations that led up to that result, and Garfield was only a secondary personage.

Without any special love for MATTHEWS, the President elect preferred that HAYES should fill the vacancy of Judgo SWAYNE, so as to relieve him from the embarrassment of competing claims for the appointment from other parts of the judicial circuit when he should be fresh in office. He was fully aware, too, that the seats of Judge HUNT, of Judge CLIFFORD, and of Judge BRADLEY would fail to his lot during the next administration, and perhaps he was not anxious to be held answerable for too many corporation Judges.

The fact stands, that GARPIELD is just as much responsible for the nomination of MATTHEWS as HAYES is. Indeed, it may be said he is more responsible, because there would have been no vacancy at this time but for Garfield's letter to Judge Swayne expressing a positive wish as to the time of his resignation. From beginning to end. this Judgeship has been a matter of traffic. And now the Senate is asked to confirm the bargain by which Haves became President,

and to soil the ermise of the Supreme Court. There must be no dodging or hedging on

see made, so that the name of every Senator may be known and his proper position may be assigned. The time and the occasion demand a direct vote.

Hurrah for Peter Cooper!

To-day PETER COOPER reaches his ninetieth birthday. His great age therefore would alone make the venerable philanthropist a remarkable man, even if his association with some of the most memorable mechanteal, commercial, and manufacturing achievements of this century, and still more his benevolence, had not given him a larger and a better fame than that enjoyed by any other citizen of New York.

There are many richer men in this city than PETER COOPER, for compared with the fortunes rolled up by VANDERBILT and JAY GOULD and other sharp operators in stocks, his possessions are far from great. Beside Mr. Asron's vast landed estate, what he owns is only a modest competence. There are Wall street bandits who will gather more from one predatory operation than PETER COOPER'S whole fortune. But that fortune has this grand, distinguishing merit: it is made up of clean money. It is the result of honest work, of perseverance, of skill, and of prudence, applied to produc tive industry beneficial to the public. And its possessor has not treated it as a fortune to be used for his selfish interest and to gratify a vain ambition to be counted rich, but as a trust to be administered for the

public good. That is why the man who to-day celebrates his minetieth birthday is the most honored and the most esteemed citizen of New York. He really has tried to do good with his money, and has never lost the sympathy for everybody who works for his bread, which he had when he began, threequarters of a century ago, as a coach maker's apprentice. Instead of doing his best to kick over the ladder by which he ascended, he has done his best to help his fellows up the rounds. He has never forgotten that he himself was once poor, or tried to make any one else forget it.

The most magnificent and the most useful gift to the public from a private individual in the city is Cooper Union. It was not a piece of fancy benevolence devised to gratify vanity or carry out a foolish crotchet-a rich man's attempt to celebrate himself— but a practical undertaking intended to meet an actual need. And what Peren COOPER sought to do he has done to even better purpose than he originally planued. The philanthropic enterprise upon which he entered more than a quarter of a century ago has proved of greater benefit than even he expected. In carrying out his cherished idea he at first seriously crippled his resources. It looked at one time as if it might almost ruinously embarrass him.

But he never gave up the work, and the Cooper Union was finished and opened. And last year the expenditures for its library and reading room, and for its various free classes for instruction in practical employments out of which men and women may earn their living, exceeded forty-five thousand dollars. This sum, too, was more than covered by the revenue from the endowment and the rents of the stores, offices, and hall in the building.

Cooper Union was intended to pay its own way, and those who benefit by it are not laden with a sense of obligation to charity which must be constantly stimulated in their behalf. It was not the result of a supercilious desire for what we read about so much-"the elevation of the masses"-but was a reasonable, and practical, and prudent attempt to make money earn money for the education of the people, in order that they should be able to help themselves That is what makes the Cooper Union not only a wise institution, but unique of its kind. Peter Cooper wanted to train others to follow the path he had nimself so success fully trodden.

And in all he says and writes he shows himself to be a true American in spirit and purpose. We may smile at his financial crotchets as we do at some of his little personal eccentricities, but we cannot fail to recognize Peter Cooper as a model Demo crat, and a model citizen of a free republic At ninety he is hale and vigorous, and life is still full of zest and enjoyment for him. And well it may be for so good a man, who carries in his breast an approving con science and a heart of fresh and honest sym pathies.

Everybody cries Hurrah and long life for PETER COOPER to-day.

The Credit Mobilierists.

It must be trying to honest members of the Republican party to see how the Credit Mobillerists and railway statesmen are coming to the front.

Here is Mr. GARFIELD to be President and Mr. BLAINE to be Secretary of State. The Treasury is understood to lie between Mr. the value of the Thurman act. There is no | Allison and Mr. Wilson, whose names were high in AMES's books. DAWES has been reflected in Massachusetts, and it is said that GARFIELD has been exerting his influence to reconcile the factions in Pennavivania upon Mr. Scopield for Senator.

Now let Colfax and Patterson be called out of retirement, and the restoration will be complete.

Pendleton and Parnell. The second Senator from Ohio, when a member of the House years ago, distinguished himself by urging a measure, after the British system, giving members of the Cabinet seats on the floor. It failed then, because there is no analogy between an English Ministry, which goes out of power on an adverse vote, and an American Cabinet, which can defy public indignation and stay in power as GRANT's did, though loaded down with corruption.

The mind of Mr. PENDLETON has been in labor ever since that time to achieve this wonderful reform. He succeeded in getting a favorable report, but, by an unfortunate coincidence for the enterprising Senator, it was brought into the Senate on the morning after the disgraceful scene in Parliament, When the Speaker of the Commons seized the reins of power and drove out the Land Leaguers. This was the achievement of Ministers personally present, who dietat ed the work to be done. One of the victims of this act, who was interviewed framediately after the outrage, is thus reported in the Herald:

"Generopoulent-What are the powers of the Spenkay!
"Mr. Passace." The Speaker has no neighbat mission in though honorists in will involve Mr. Generous's resolutions. He makes humbly graviteally manipound. and converts Parliament little a more register to recom the opinions of the Prope Minister, with whom he is co-

Correspondent-the you prefer the American prac-"Mr. Panners.-Yea: the refusal of Congress to lot Min-

sters have sents in the Hunse is very much to be pre-berred, as the tendency of recent years in the British Parliament is to subordinate everything to the will and printons of the paid servants of the Crown, independent nembers being left practically nowhere."

We commend these criticisms, made in the white heat of a great crisis, to the attention | back to South Africa after all-

the report of the Judiciary Committee. That test is precisely what the country wants to see made, so that the country wants to this question. The friends of Mr. MATTREWS of those patriots who would remodel the

Not Giving a Poor Prisoner the Benefit of a Doubt.

If the following report of the proceedings in the Court of Special Sessions is correct, it would seem that one poor, unfortunate man was not allowed the benefit of a doubt as to his guilt to which he was fairly entitled.

Indeed, that is not putting the case sufficiently strong in favor of the unhappy prisoner. The evidence on which he was adjudged guilty does not appear strong enough by any means to justify his conviction. The Telegram says:

"One unfortunate man, who gave the name of Gilbert was arranged on a charge of having stolen twenty-five cents' worth of lead pipe, or rather having been near a parcel containing that amount of the aforesaid majorial, in a building in Nassau street, from which lead pipe had been stolen in quantities recently. This case had many features about it that were distressing, and should have been considered, some lawrers thought, as usuagating the fault, if fault there were any. In the first place, the man was in the building of necessity. In the second, he was arrested by the jamitor, who had long been analous to catch somebody, because he stood near a piece of leaden pipe that might have been wrenched from it position by anybody else. It is true that the jantter swore positively that he heard filing near the spot where the prisoner had been captured. But he also swore that he had not been in there himself for nearly ar hour beore, and that he did not see Gilbert in the act of cutting

edged and explained that he was in the place through cessity. He brought letters of the strongest kind vouching for his good character, but the Court would not read them. His wife, too, a timid little woman, with her cleanly dressed, pretty baby boy, swore posttively to the good character of her husband and his un versal kindness to her. She wept, but was checked by the Court. She swore that his sole misfortune hither-to had been his inability to obtain work. But she had ared at the wash tub and the froming board to support the little family. The manuacycs were full of mars. He briged the Court to read the letters he extended toward it piteously, in vain. The words 'Gilbert, this Court finds you guilty and sentences you to the penitentiar; months,' fell on his ears. He held out both figures to his stoking wife, bade her a silent adren, and she left the court in despair."

Here is a chance for some genuine philanthropist to interest himself in both the prisoner and his suffering family.

Of the immorality and essential corruption of STANLEY MATTHEWS's conduct in the memorable secret negotiations which led up to the consummation of the Electoral Fraud, there never was and there never can be a shade of doubt. And it is matter for serious reflection concerning the remarkable decadence of public morals, when Democratic Senators who never cease to denounce that Fraud as the one infamy beyond historical parallel calmly ignore it in the consideration of the case of STANLEY MAT-THEMS, this hawker of base bribery, this correspondent of forgers, this emissary of fraud.

This Congress has sixteen more working days. The amount of work that must be done in this time is large. The amount of work proposed to be done, and which must not be done, is very much larger.

Mr. HOAR introduced a resolution in the Senate yesterday instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider whether the assembling of large bodies of militis in Washington, under the command of no United States officers or authorities, may not prove dangerous in future. A joint resolution, introduced by Mr. KERNAN, instructing Mr. HAYES to invite foreign nations to participate in the World's Fair, as soon as he shall deem the preparations adequate, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Dawes made a reply to Mr. Schunz, in which the original statements of Mr. Dawis on Poncal affairs were reaffirmed. Mr. Wallack spoke in advocacy of a constitutional amendment pro-viding for the election of the President by the direct vote of the people. A decision of the Chair ruling out the amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill, giving \$1,000,000 for additional foreign mail service on American fron vessels, was reversed by the Scnate.

The resolution offered by Mr. HOAR was vorthy of more attention than it received. Mr. Constant thought its presentation inopportune. Probably he referred to the fact that such military organizations have already been invited, from all parts of the country, to take part n the inauguration display on March 4. They have been urged to come in uniform, and with bands, so as to make a distinctly martial effect. They will come from as far West as San Frangisco, and as far East as Boston. It is probable that nearly the entire volunteer militia of Penn sylvania will be there. These facts are precisely what makes the resolution opportune.

The dim outline of the lamiliar figure of Mr. John Roach seems to be visible under the surface of the subsidy amendment offered to the Post Office Appropriation bill in the Senate, the other day, giving the Postmaster-General power to expend a million dollars toward establishing American mail steamship lines. It is to the House that the people chiefly look for the defeat of such measures.

While keeping up a noisy and ridiculous war of words with Senator Dawes, Mr. Carl. SCHURZ's underhand game is to push in the Committee on Indian Affairs a Ponca bill requiring the giving up of all right and title to the Dakota reservation. This is in direct defiance of the report of the Ponca Commission. which reported that the Poncas should be free to pick out lands in severalty, either on their old or their new reservation.

Offering advice or sympathy is no doubt different from digging a canal; certainly it is much cheaper. Still, it is somewhat remarkabie that the House has before it, all at once, Mr. GILLETTE's resolution of solicitude for Ireland, scon Robeson's resolution of grief for the Transvaal, and the amended Charo resolutions varning European countries to mind their own business.

The British blunders in the Boer region are not confined to tactical movements. It appears that Sir George P. Colley was empowred to offer terms of some sort to the Transvnal leaders. But he pushed on and attacked em. That they expected a more peaceful attitude is suggested by their hesitation to oppose im at an earlier stage of his mountain march. making their stand only at a point in passing which he would have come out on comparative ly open fields. Gen. COLLEY could not plead ignorance of the Boer character, for year before last he was chief of staff to Gen. Sir G. Wolseley in the Zulu and Transvani opera-

STOCKHOLM NOTES.

Why There is Coolness Between Past Horn

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12.—The day began with an early and pleasant interview by appointment with the King, who seems to me agreemable and simple, a thorough gentleman. I will give you a more valuable opinion about him brand by. Then followed what my old New Bindand, "done hastily between attendance was three consecutive dinners, invitations to which had been accepted with bland fatuity by the head of the family. The remuins comme if Jaul host of Stockholm has not his superior on earth; but three such dinners, delicious results of consummate skill, together with the unital crystallife of wines in which you are expected to the family. He had not the family. He had not the family in the season of the swelling in the bits of the state of consummate skill, together with the unital crystallife of wines in which you are expected to the season of the swelling in the bits of the state of constant in the guests, and all in one short Standinavian winter's day! Returning to the hotel, I was writing a reply to an invitation from Prof. Nordenskipold, when there came a rap. At the door stood a gentleman, hat in hand, faultiessity dressed, not tall, yet straight has a pine, his face framed in beautiful white hair and beard, his green the filing like his for sampling.

"I had last night the pleasure to meet Herr—at the fest of the fiftieth anniversary of the Afonhlaide, and he kindly gave me nermishion to waitupon madameto-night all 8 colock." This little speech was made in excellent Kenging, which ranks as the most prosperous lish, and the speaker was Dr. S. A. Heddund, ereator of the famous Gothenburg system and he was in America during the Centennial.

Dr. Hedlund is also the friend of the peet Björnstjern Björnson is a friend." which had been deadly be the work of the first the state of the peet Björnstjern Björnson is a friend. "which were bidden from the brilliant Norwegian now traveling in the United States as nearly vorbatim as possible:

When Björnson is a friend." said Dr. Hedlund, he had not be such as a supplemental propo STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12.—The day began with an early and pleasant interview by appoint-ment with the King, who seems to me agreea-

nature as the headlong devotion to his friend's vice and virtue alike is friendship in my friend

them, which is just as much friendship in my nature as the headlong devotion to his friend's vice and virtue alike is friendship in my friend Björnson's nature. He can't help it, and I can't help it. He cannot understand my pusition toward him, and he is often grieved with me—it is in-witable. To counsel him is like whistling down the wind.

"It is a pity about the Norway trouble and the enmity between him and the King. It began in the King's dread of Björnson's republican ideas. Each distrusted the other from the first. There was the Norwayian flag question, too, which is not generally understood. From 1814 to 1844 Norway had, by constitutional law, its own commercial flag, while the Union flag had the Swelish colors. This last circumstance was a seurce of much offence to the 'Young Norway' party, and their feeling found some expression in the verse of the poet Werkeland. The struggle was ended by King Ocear I., who, on coming into power, gave the Norwayian colors to the Union flag in Norway, with the Swedish colors relegated to a corner, and the Swedish colors to the Union flag in Norway, with the Swedish colors relegated to a corner, and the Swedish colors to the Union flag in Norway with enthusiasm. In Sweden we took it with comparative indifference, though it was not entirely pleasant to see our old Swedish flag changed and the Norwegian silisaiad (herring saiad) in a corner. At the same time Union flags were introduced on the merchant ships, so both Norway and Sweden ceased to have their old distinctive commercial flags—the pure flag, as we say. There were men in both countries who wanted to retain the pure flags, and among them was Björnson, who had in his garden in front of his house three separate flags and among them was Björnson, who had in his garden in front of his house three separate flags and among them was Björnson, who had in his garden in front of his house three separate flags and among them was Björnson, who had in his garden in front of his house three separate flags of Norway says and bef

Christiania and presided at a large meeting, but was very ill received.

"I wrote a leader protesting against the flag reform and the article had some effect in Nerway, because it was known that björnsen and I were intimate friends. The Storthing gave no decision, and the whole affair has been delivered over to the future. But the popularity of Björnsen in Sweden was lost. I should explain that the motion had not been made with the slightest hostile feeling toward Sweden. And I have, perians, the best right to give this point of evidence, as Representative Berner wrote to me before introducting his motion, asking if a corresponding motion endle introduced at the same time in the Swedish Rissdar. He declared expressly that he would not knowingly give any offence to Sweden. Unlarpily, great preoccupations prevented my considering this letter attentively and promptly. But after a large of two or three weeks I heard certain things which led me to believe Berner's motion would excite great disparence to in a large to him to be believe Berner's motion would excite great disparence in the control of the control of the supplies of the property of the me to believe Berner's motion would excite great disparence in the control of the control of the supplies to the property of the control of the contro vented my considering this letter attentively and promptly. But after a lapse of two or three weeks I heard certain things which led me to believe Berner's motion would excite great disapprobation in Sweden, and I wrote to him to that effect. Before my letter reached him the motion had been introduced. I learned afterward that most probably it would not have been if my counsel had been given more promptly.

"Toward the close of 1879 Bjornsen, with his wife, arrived in Gothenburg, en route for Germany, where his Fallis and Leonardo' had been received with high favor. I imay as well say right here that Bjornson's drama. The King, placed in Germany, was entirely an ideal drama, having no bearing on his relations with King Oscar and centaining no aliasion to him. This sufficiently rejutes all the absurd stories on this roint. The Bjornsons were my guests, as always when he is in Gothenburg. A visit from him is a real festival, for, except on rare occasions of depression, he is the most animale and delightful person you can meet. He had just heard at this time a disagreeable story, which was being widely circulated, to the effect that in a large party at the palace one of the guests had said facetionsly to the King that Björnson had broken the first commandment. The first? cried the King: he has broken them all? Then, spreading his hamels, the King specifically enumerated on his ten fingers the instances of Björnson's depravity, and said: I wonder that my police nave so long protected this man! I had heard this story with much anger, but hoped it was an interpresentation, as I afterward learned it was. It had excited Björnson greatly, and he sent word to the King through State's Minister Stang, asking for some explanation, intimating that even a slight one wond safflee.

"This was the King's opportunity. He had only to say," Come, Björnson, our country is not more dear to you than to me! be sent word to the King through states and instead learned it was a misropresentation. As I afterward learned it was failed to to

Wolseley in the Zulu and Transvani operations.

Brocklyn is now turning over in its mind the question of the feasibility of sinking the surface steam railroad tracks on Atlantic avenue under ground, or propping them up into the air. Mr Avenue Consideration.

Congressmen are merry over their River and Harbor swindle, the unknown creeks and iniets provoking laughter as various altempts are made to pronounce their names or to find out where they are.

The Delaware elergymen who want to give Col. Bon Indended. The infidel lecturer, a free alivertisement in the shape of a prosecution for biasphomy, are very short-sighted persons and parsons.

The news from the overdue steamship Batavia takes a load off of many anxious hearts.

Sir Garner Wolseley may have to go back to South Africa after all.

was received in Christiania with a gonulus ova-tion. This matter was the origin of the absurd and groundless story of a duel being fought be-tween the King and Björnson. I have been told that my article on the Swedish law hurt the King amost worse than anything else has done. Yet I was at dinner with him the other day, and he taked much with me and very kindly—a thing which, with his nature and WAS WHITTAKER SHAMMING?

A Question Whether his Former Testimony

May Go Before the Court. The court martial that is trying Cadet Whitaker heard argument yesterday on the question whether the record of Whittaker's testimony taken before the Court of Inquiry at West Point in April, 1880, should be admitted as evidence, Ex-Gov. Chamberlain said that the manner of that court had been inquisitorial and dictatorial, and that the boy had given his testimony without one sympathizing eye. Even his faithful and unwearying friend (Prof. to testify. Mr. Chamberlain did not want evi-

Greener) was not there when he was first called to testify. Mr. Chamberlain did not want evidence given under such circumstances to go before this court. He also argued the case in a legal aspect, quoting from decisions in civil as well as in military courts.

He was followed by Judge Advocate A. B. Gardner, who maintained that the record of the Court of Inquiry was the very best possible evidence of what the had said there, and it was upon what he had said there that the present charge of perjury was based.

Mr. Chamberlain said it was not the best evidence, because it was not competent evidence at all. It could only be used to, refresh the memory of the person who had beard the evidence and made the record. There would be not difficulty in introducing any part of it whielf might be contradicted by Whittaker, who would be put upon the stand, and who could be used for. The burpose of the record of a court was not for use in another court, but for the eye of the reviewing authority.

The Court reserved its decision.

Brevet Lieut, Col. Charles T. Alexander, Post Surgeon at West Point, consumed the rest of the day in giving testimony. He said he came to the conclusion, on a careful examination of Whittaker, that he was shamming. He believed that Whittaker was conscious, and heard everything that was going on in the room when he lay apparently in a stupor. Surgeon Alexander will be cross-examined on Monday.

Mr. Corbin's Account of one of Dencon Rich-

At a meeting in the residence of A. S. Barnes at Clinton and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, of a number of gentlemen invited by Mr. Barnes to comer with Austin Corbin, the new receiver of the Long Island Restroat. about the evils of the steam surface road in Atlantic avenue, Mr. Corbin made the surprising statement that the Long Island Radroad Company pays a heavy tribute to the Atlantic avenue company, of which Deacon Rich ardson is President, for the right to run its trains in

set. Corons same he did not believe the contract was a very smart one for the Long Island company to make, as it had to pay brit per cent, upon all, passenger traffic over the entire Long Island Raitriad system coming through Plathach avenue. If a man paid a dollar for his licket to Ratylin, ten cents of it west to Mr. Richardson, who also got five cents for bringing the man from the ferry up to Plathach avenue. If a man paid a dollar for his cert of the cents of the sent of the way of Plathach seems. If a passenger set a through ticket to Greenport for \$3. Mr. Richardson of thirty cents, and if the passenger returned by way of Plathach avenue. Mr. Richardson up the trace of the same season of the cents of the very smart one for the Long Island company to make Charles W. Stone's Account of the Big Load The Rev Dr. Wellington was the old Templeton minister from early in the eighteen hundreds, and Col. Leonard Stone was one of his parishioners. It was the custom to supplement the minister's modernte salary with presents from the products of the farms, and especially with wood. Now Col. Leonard, one day in January, 1822, was drawing to the parsonage some of his nice hard wood. It was a good ox loadtwo cords or so. As he was going across the common with it his brother, Col. Epiralm, caught sight of him from the store, and was superised at such a great load.

"Hello!" says he, "why don't you take your minister a load of wood while you're about it?"

"Now, look here," says Col. Leonard, "I've been sawing out lumber down't the mill, and there's any quantity of slabs. I'l give the minister as big a load as you can take?"

Col. Ephraim was a man for fun. He instigated the townspeople to take hold with him and accept his brother's challenge. Pirst, they made the sled. Long trees were cut for the runners. These were made thirty odd feet long and set eight feet apart. The body of the sled projected two feet over the runner on each side. Thus the sled would hold twelve regular cords at one layer. There were two tongues, one in front of each runner.

On the appointed day the men and the oxen from all over town came to the meeting place. The sled was taken to the saw mill and backed up against the great pile. On went the slabs with a will. Col. Leonard stood by, laughing, cheering, urging them along. When they had got on as much as they thought would do, they hitched up the team. One hundred and sixty

PRIVATE STREET CLEANING.

Ex-Senator Dennis and the Terrapin.

up against the great pile. On went the slabs with a will. Col. Leonard stood by laughing, cheering, urging them along. When they had got on as much as they thought would do, they hitched up the team. One hundred and sixty oxer, four abreast, found it easy enough to pull. They had to go around through laddwinville, because there was not room at the Otter River bridge for the sled to turu in. When they had got on to the level ground above Baldwinville, they stopped and unhitched. Then with thoir every-day sieds they went back to the unlit to bring more slabs and pile them on the big load. This they kent up till there were no more slabs. Forty cords lay piled up on that sled. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

The next morning came the rest of the iourney "up in town." The school children were let out to see the great sight go by. One of them, to whose home it was going, says it looked as big as a house. It lay unloaded tor quite a while out by the parsonage, and people came from near and from far to see. It kept Mr. Wellington in slabs for years to come.

When the great sled was taken to plecos, some of the timbers were used in building Mr. Winch's barn, and may be seen there in the framowork until this day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Alexis de The Spaniseds and the Analo-Americans are, properly Scattered and the Angle-Antericans are, properly ing the outer to recee which divide the procession of New World. The hours of separation between have been estimated as a treaty last authors the issues of the treaty are exceedingly asymptotic to the issues of the treaty are exceedingly asymptotic to the issues of the treaty and they will shortly not the frontiers of the Union lower was married to the frontiers of the Union lower was formation of the frontiers of the Union lower was the free of the Union to the frontiers of the was the free of the Union for the way of the was a first social institutions, so that when the right rate of those at length on win find the wilderness under which, and strangers quietly settled in the units of distribution, and strangers quietly settled in the units of distribution. Does this explain these caticoad extensions to Mexico, and the runners prevalent that a union of Mexico with the Central American republics is numerology, with Gen. __ C, W. H.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have to brothers whom I have often seen take crotched sticks of what we call pin cherry, and locate, as they be-lieved, value of water in the ground. One thing I know, and that is that at certain points something attracted the sticks down. I have taken hold of the end of the spek while my brother was carrying it, and have seen it drawn down till it was to said entirely over. In a breadless wear force in a lines of perfectly six strough, grows a smill of him juint grows, which is grain ray; found only an inversely and. My brother located in this way

Why Conkling Boes Not Answer Butler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Senator Conkiling has Butler's charges specific enough to warrant any acchin reply. It is believed, however, that Conklin tage. Therefore Mr. Butler will remain unanswered

Grant as President of the consolidated countries?

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORD.

of Wood.

From the Boston Adverther

What We May Expect.

We are bound to have 24 snow storms, in all,

	Nonember.	Decision.	(Figures)
1800		33.25	15.0
727	1.000	28.000	53.1
=73	: 25	25.648	15.8
M74		27 (4)	1.7
978 H.L.	2.50	11.25	10.5
MT4	-	10.783	6.2
NOT THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER	100	563	14.5
870	12	12.37	Ach
1977)	_	100000	2617
MTH.	0.00	5.50	A.1
THE MAN WALL THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN	2.50	5:37	17.3
wat	0.007	11.00	31.7

The Growth of New York City. From the Standale American

Praise Well Enrued. From the Boston Globe.

The name of Sunset Cox is coupled with

An Unsuccessful Undertaking by the Business Men of Nassau Street.

Nassau stroot, between Ann and Beekman communication appeared in a morning paper signed by searly all the merchants on the block, saying that, as the proper authorities had neglected the streets, they had determined to clean the thoroughfare in front of

And we would be pleased to see all our fellow merchants stellow suit."

Up to yesterday their fellow merchants were not entirely satisfied of the success of the irrivate endeavors. Mr. Peck of 124 Nessay street said that of the twenty-four firms who signed the commitmention promising to clean their own nodway about one-half compiled. "When we got the snice and fee heaped up," said Mr. Peck, "I sent my bookkeeper to tape. Williams and ask dhim to remove them. He said the appropriation would allow or his moving ashes and sarbase only. The road way in front of Peck A Snydor's is the only passable spot in Nissan sireet, and Mr. Feck says if the other firms bud bricken up the ce in trout of their stores it would have moticed away also.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ex-Senator Dennis does not derive any income from the sale of terrapin, as alleged by the Atlanta Constitution. In fact, the finds it difficult to procure enough for his own table he "varmints" being quite scarce in his naighborhoo Terapiu de not breed in captivity, and there is no such thing as a "terrapin farm" in the State of Maryland. There are "terrapin pounds" (hoies dug in the ground and filled with sea drift, and into which ditches leading from the sail water set termed), where they are blaced and fed smill water set termed, where they are leading from the sail water for use, after having been caught by means of seizes, or otherwise; but no one has yet altempted terrapin terming. The terrapin thrive better in those places, where they are leed on chopped claims, than in boxes or or floors, as how are less liable, in wranibing after the tood, to wrante one another text, and are kept cooler. The ex-Sentor is a large similarity and see of the most accessful and enterprising terminers in the state, and at his home be in surrounded by almost every counted they could wish tor, but the story Terrapin do not breed in captivity, and there is a

A Very Poor Woman's Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What I wish to know is this: How poor must a person become t be entitled to charitable assistance, and where shall apply for belo? I applied to an association sold to b organized for the relief of the poor, but as I was not fortunute or unfortunate enough to be a wistow they would do nothing for me. Now, I am very poor; in fact, desti-

Mr. R. B. Hayes's Peculiarities.

Mr. Hayes drinks whiskey, brandy, wine, and beer, but never in the presence of his wife, exact it went at most all. He does not confine thinself to a single place, but justs may about as much as other from. He requestly excises thinself by asyther brown. He requestly excises thinself by asyther brown the real that length to take this but I amost two Thinst will take a little." Gottlemen and besides a little in the latest of the most Mr. Haves in society length to his of his bring opposed to the event class. There are two theorems here about the latest and the standard them, perfectly a little to a minist who tested dame, perfectly a little to a minist who is a little to the control of the latest that he cannot bear to see a big dinner, and everybody knows that Mr. Hayes is a greater lover of honey thin any Hessichtewer in the Witte House. This inclinate love has kept him they contributing the campaign limit or as seen the greatest expense of a Washington, it has made the late with the about the world have the latest the Schuler of Washington, it has make the latest the Schuler beautiful to a make the latest the Schuler beautiful. Mr. Haves drinks whiskey brandy wine and

From the Breedlyn Fingle.

It is not generally known, but we have it on excellent authorite, that the electron of the lion, Janes, G. Bailine for the position of Sections of State in Mr. Garchelt's Cathielt was much with the full consent and approval of the tion, thesees Conditize.

Let us Hope So. From the Bultimore Gradue

"Love's labor lost,"-Mr. Hayes to Stanley

"Fx-Comptrailer John N-Hy has sugged comes at Willard's Botol in Washington for the 12th fast, and will probably remain in Washington until after the hosterration of President Garboni."

When General Gardell takes his seat, When jobbers smile whose er they meet At Bemerats and their detrak.

I mean to go to Washington. And all their sort enjoy the fun. I mean to be there, too.

Boss Shepherd, he will be en hand, And other Busses not a few, Eager to grasp the horny hand Of him who'll bely them rule the land;

These at deamen cannot fail to see What favor is my homest due; And when they be not their so tery They all must trates lize with me, For I shall be there, too. No doubt they il rush, when I arrive

The Chief of Tammany to wood

For votes that number thirty five Have proved that I am yet alive.

SUNBEAMS.

Referring to trade marks, the Carpet - Referring to trans marks, the carpet Frede Review says that Outtenberg won a suit shout one, and that the Regish Parianount authorized them as early as the finiteenth century. -It has been discovered that an add, 235.

delivered by the Prosident of the Vermont Darrymen's Association was tak in except a short passage condemning sparious articles of food, from Dr. Holland sessay, -Mr. Lingo was so elevated over the building of a railroad to Lebnaro, Ohio, that he had a solid gold spike made, to be driven in a te in front of his house. But the spike was at lon before the time same for the ceremony, and he offers \$1,300 reward for the capture of the thick.

-In June last the Municipal Council of Paris appointed a committee to investigate the workings of the Police der Meurs, or Public Morals Police, of that city. On the strength of the report submitted by this committee, the Municipal Council has adopted a decre-68 to 7, shellshing the Power des Mours, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1882.

-England is being flooded with what are —England is boing Rouled with what are new called New York sovereigns. These are counterful coins made in America so perfectly as to have descript the English experts for some time. They have exactly the same weeffit and diameter and sive the properries, but are a little thicker than the true coin, which dofer

was only discovered when they were put up in ronleans counted especially homorable when worn by a tradesman in France. A legionary who goes through the Bank. strive hard to obtain the decoration, which must not be paraded in advertisements, or on trade circulars or e

they have in their State a tree called Meuntain Mahar-any, of a rich red color and very hard. When need he wood would hust and then becomes converted into a sor of charcoal that lasts twice as long as ordinary wood. A cord of this wood brings the same price as a ton of coal.

—Prof. Carnelly of Sheffield has shown that liquids can be reduced to a solid or frozen state and still retain their heat. In order to convert a sell! line a

liquid, the pressure must be above a certain point. As long, therefore, as the necessary pressure is maintained, no amount of heat will liquely it. By observing this law, Prof. Carnelly succeeded in freezing some water in a glass yeared which remained so hot as to burn the hand, -In a recent exhibition of old satirical prints and drawings in Liverpool were several subject relating to the Revolutionary war. One print of 1782 represents "Miss America" travesticd as a Virginia princage, and holding the cap of Liberty on a pole. See is making her peace with her estranged parent: "Mem-

ma, say no more about it," to which Britannia responds in a generous spirit: "Be a good girl and give me a bu s." -According to Le Français, a French journal recently started in Cambridge, Mass, M. Jules Ferry has just proposed a novel method for public instruction in geography. For this he will make use of the raceconrise at Longelumps by arranging on it cards bearing the names of the different countries with their capitals and scaneris. The scholars of the schools of Paris will must on Funday and organize tours of the world.

—At the insane asylum of Bicetre, in France, the other day, there died, at the sgc of 100, a patient named Jubissier, who had been an immate of that stablishment ever since 1797. He was impressed with the idea that his body was composed of glass. Faunted by this belief, he is said to have sesreely moved during the eighty-three years he passed in the asylum, and to have only opened his lips intelligently once during that period, to ask for tobacco. -A young man in Russia of decided ability

was attacked by an acute disease brought on by excessive dissipation. After his recovery he was found to have lost all his mental faculties except calculation and memory. These were increased to such a degree that he could sorpass all mathematicians in power of mental calculation, and could repeat poetry which occupied severe minutes in realing after hearing it only once. In all other respects he is a helpless idlot.

The natives of the Itu-o-tane district of

Sawail, one of the Samoan Islands, attacked a German sailing vessel, but were repulsed without loss. The German Government then demanded a payment of \$2,500 by way of punishment, and under compulsion this amount was finally, though very refundantly, paid. The German Government now becomes magnamimous, and orders the money to be turned over to a fund for building a hospital in Apia, the chief settlement of the Islands. -A Melbourne correspondent writes: "A singular circumstance is reported from a hot, dry valler is New South Wales. Last year the drought there was or long duration, and the denizers or the apiacles suffered much from it. This year the bees have made provision

unmber of the external cells in every hive with purwater, instead of honey. It is thought that the instant of the creatures leads them to anticipate a hot summer.\(^{\text{At}}\) —At the last Paris exhibition considerable attention was drawn to some musiin cortains to which a flame was constantly applied without setting them so rentered them incombustible, as recently made known, was 80 parts yore, sulphate of ammonia, 25 of carbonate of ammonia, 20 of boracic acid, 12 of pure boras, 20 of starch, and 1,000 of distilled or pure water. The maerials to be roudered fire resisting are disped in this

against a similar emergency. They have filles a large

starched fabrics. -Henry Stull became seriously involved in St. Louistbrough his boastfulness. While drunk late at night, be entered a barroom and declared that be had just killed a man. "I'm harmless as a turtle dove when let alone," said he, "but when they crowd me l'an terror. Three man attacked me in the street, and l'allid one with a kuife. You'll sen it all in the papers to merrow." He showed the kuile wasted it soit his haid carefully, and made all the merrant women in the place promise solomnly not te bateay him. His story was pure fletter; but it he paced that a man had been stabled is

death in the same non-thorhood. Stall was arrested, and it was with difficulty that de proved his innecesses. -In 1307 the Jewish residents of the city of Rosen were drives into exile, their property coeffi-cated, and on the flace where their synarcine should building was erected for the officers and machinery of the Holy Inquisation. A book just published to House says that a lineal descent tant of one of the handshed Jews is M. Feitz, a Councillor at the Court of Apreni, now sit-ting to that city and that the court, where he has seal on the brack, holds its sessions in the building terms of belonging to the Inquisition, and on the spot where be-fore that the ancient symagocine had stood. These fath are recorded as illustrating the strange coincidences that

he whichigh of time brings about

-Up to twenty years ago the widow of a peer became, at her husband's duath, supposes 100 to have a successor in his title. "the Downger Contest." adies, with we of peers, whose honors had incented to their eldest son by a former marriage discarded the their eddest son by a former marriage, discussed as Downger before their names in favor of their limits names. If saver of their limits have wide of Lord Aliesbury because "Maria, Marchioness of A." and Lady Waldigars, whose husband's little passed to a condit, which hered "Frances, Countess Waldigarse," Sain bayeagers without doubt, being in their at their ling peers, must needs to bry and many the well depth has time fleet adopt the same the well depth has time fleet adopt the same done into their well depth. in time flers, adopt the same ides, noticine there is scarce a Dowager to be found in the perran-

-Frenchmen with titles are refraining more and more from contesting acats in the Chambel-but thoy still find a retage in the diplomatic error and on the indicial beach. Out of the approximants to see to men with titles, and fifteen out if the electry moved from the result of provincial high course to pulse else have titles. There are a good many marginessall contes, &c., in the army to those marginessall titles are no longer given in the army not the first Magenta is described simply as Marshal Marshall has been but WAnnale as Menrol Ocleans of Annae see Front Duc WAnnale as Menrol Ocleans of Annae see Trans lerome Bonaparte as Gen. Bonapar Morneigneur and Votre Eminence, or Vote Gra-

-According to the Annuaire of Brussels Observatory, for 1981, there are at present the qualif-astronomocal observatories in this actions who said Europe, 218 Asia, 230 Airies, 340 treat two Americas The United States at the Days De Mesics has I, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Journal of Assentia Republic and New Britain, mayon to the Corp. Pras. male the State which has most tollhas 29, next once English will Have a specifical 14 and 12, then 121, which will be Arrence 8 Switzerland 4, Sweden K, 19 187 coain, and Portugal, 2 casts that is, Posts Demniak The advantable rate of the per as that of Leyden, formed in 1852 since 1870 six observatories of the best

(fillip#e -The late Governor of Found a few days before his death had it tree, some 3.5 years old, under the inhobitants of Poschow were worked and weary device some aben, to indulge in an alternion so well-regulated Course mind as to the decrase or the sort of place has \$500 li-children, instared by a majoral desire to part of their tate parent out of true. part of their late parent out of trees made handsome offerings to the good with the oldect of inducting them t well-founded claims on the Mandaum's large a concession should be concessed sarge a concession should be mediated a principles, at least to make his two districts among them as he could possibly extend to be under mile

unfor "rwite circumstances.